

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF **TAM CHING** of Victoria,  
Hongkong, Building Contractor, lately  
carrying on business under the name of  
**TACK YEEN**, bankrupt.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a MEETING  
of the CREDITORS of **TAM CHING** of  
Victoria, Hongkong, Building Contractor,  
lately carrying on business under the name of  
**TACK YEEN**, who was adjudicated Bankrupt on  
the 8th March, 1896, will be held before  
**ALFRED G. WISE**, the Acting Receiver of the  
Supreme Court, at the Court House, Victoria,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 26th day of December, 1896, at 11  
of the CLOCK in the FORENOON precisely for  
the purpose of receiving a Statement of the  
Estate of the Bankrupt and of declaring a  
Dividend.

Dated this 8th December, 1896.

**ALFRED G. WISE,**  
Acting Receiver of the Supreme Court.

2259

Account Register.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONG-KONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF CARLOS JORGE  
ROCHA, Bankrupt.

NOTICE.—CARLOS JORGE ROCHA,  
of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

having been adjudged Bankrupt, under a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in Her Majesty's Court of Bankruptcy in Hongkong, on the 29th day of May, 1886, a Public Sitting for the said Bankruptcy to be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, at the Court House, Victoria, aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, 1886, at ELEVEN of the CLOCK IN THE FORENOON of that day be prescribed.

**ALFRED GASCOTTE WISE, is the Official Assignee in the Bankruptcy.**

Dated the 6th day of December, 1886.

**ALFRED G. WISE,**  
Acting-Registrar.

**WANTED.**

**A** SITUATION as MANAGER of some  
Business by a man lately arrived from  
England with his Wife, both temperance people.  
Has knowledge of business in a Restaurant.  
Address, A. B.,  
Care of Mr. MACDOUGALL,  
Temperance Hall, Hongkong.

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**FOR SALE.**

**G E R M A N B E E R .**  
**BERGSCLOSS BRAUEREI.**  
 GRUNBEER.  
 \$7.50 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts.  
**SCHHEEL & Co.**  
 2, Stanley Street,  
 Sole Agents.  
 Hongkong, 5th November, 1886. 12237

**C H A S . J . G A U P P & C O .**  
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
 A SPLENDID SELECTION OF  
**DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELLERY.**  
 SUITABLE FOR  
**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.**  
 Diamond Necklets. Diamond Rings.

Diamond Pendants.      Diamond Scarf Rings  
 Diamond Brooches.      Diamond Collar Pins.  
 Diamond Brooches.      Diamond Signs.  
 Diamond Earrings.      Diamond Collar Buttons.  
 A Magnificent DIAMOND BROOCH LILY  
    Price, \$4,000.  
    Also,  
 A very Large Invoice of DIAMONDS, from  
 1 to 6 Carats, in Class STONES specially  
 selected and bought very favourably in  
 PARIS:  
 Gold Necklets.      Gold Scarf Rings.  
 Gold Lockets.      Gold Collar Pins.  
 Gold Bracelets.      Gold Signet Rings.  
 Gold Brooches.      Gold Albert Chains.  
 Gold Earrings.      Gold Penit Cases.  
 Gold Lace Pins.      Gold Seals and Compasses.

A very fine Selection of  
 PEARL & JEWELLERY,  
 the Latest Novelties.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of the best

quality in a large variety.  
GILT CARRIAGE AND DRAWING-  
ROOM CLOCKS.  
SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE by the  
best Manufacturers.  
SILVER RACE CUPS.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1886. [2296]

JAPAN! JAPAN! JAPAN!!!  
NOTICE.  
K U H N & C O.,  
OF YOKOHAMA,  
By respectfully to announce that they will  
Exhibit and FOR SALE during the  
month of DECEMBER, one of the  
GRANDEST COLLECTIONS  
OF  
ANTIENT and MODERN JAPANESE

ANCIENT, MODERN, & PATENTED  
CURIOS;  
WORKS OF ART,  
EVER BEEN SEEN THERE, &c.,  
comprising—  
BRONZE, LACQUER, IVORY, CLO-  
SONNE, SILK BROCADES, SCREENS,  
QUILTS, GOWNS, JACKETS, CUR-  
TAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.  
OVER  
50,000 ARTICLES from 25 Cents  
to \$500 AN ARTICLE  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1888. (2298)

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.  
THE COMPANY'S Steamship  
"DEVONHURST."  
Captain Houten will dispatch as above  
to MOPAH, on 7th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHEON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th December, 1886. [229]

**FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.**  
THE Steamship  
"LOIRE INFÉRIEURE."  
J. C. Pillivry, Master, will be despatched for  
the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 8th inst.  
at FOUR P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**CARLOWITZ & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1886. [229]

**FOR SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.**  
THE SCOTCH ORIENTAL STEAM  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
THE Company's Steamer

“PHRA CHOM KLAO,”  
 Captain W. H. Watton, will be despatched for  
 the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th instant  
 at EIGHT A.M.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**YUEN FAT HONG,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 8th December, 1886.















# MAIL SUPPLEMENT HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1886.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Lord Salisbury's Government has incurred considerable criticism in consequence of referring to many important questions to Commissions. Lord Randolph Churchill has replied to this criticism that as it is never safe to prophesy until you know, so the present Government does not believe in legislating until it knows, and hence its policy of appointing Commissions to acquire exact information. In this colony the reference of various subjects to Commissions has also been adversely commented on as being an expedient for shelving awkward questions. We do not believe any Commission has ever been appointed here with that particular object in view. On the other hand, it would not be difficult to point to cases in which very substantial public advantage has accrued from their work. A question has been raised recently in reference to which we think a Commission might be usefully appointed. We refer to the employment of the Crown Agents to execute all the duties for the colony required by the law. The subject was recently brought forward in the Legislative Council, and it has also attracted some attention in the neighbouring colony of the Straits Settlements, where similar views to those expressed by the unofficial members appear to be entertained. Referring to the debate the *Singapore Free Press* says:—"Mr. Lister's opening remark reminds us of a veteran naval officer who, in a foreign office had five reasons for not returning a salute, the first being that he had no guns. 'Oh! that will do,' said the party addressed, 'never mind the other four.' Similarly Mr. Lister says that the idea of dispensing with the Crown Agents is out of the question 'because we simply would not be allowed to do it.' If that were literally true, further argument would be useless. But we do not think the Colonial Office is any more able to withstand public opinion than any other department, and if the question once became a Parliamentary matter, reform would be forced on it." We agree with our contemporary that reform may be forced on the Colonial Office by the force of public opinion, but it must first be shown that there is room for reform. The sole question is whether the Crown Agents do the work better than it could be done by a system of local tender. If so, then the Crown Agents ought to be continued; if not, then the alternative system ought to be adopted. So far no evidence has been adduced to show that the Crown Agents involve the colony in unnecessary expenditure or fail to meet all reasonable requirements as to the character of the goods they send out, but there is a very general impression that inquiry would show them to be wanting in both respects. The public, however, has no opportunity of arriving at any definite conclusion on the question, as neither the goods nor the accounts have ever been subjected to any public inspection. If a Commission were appointed to examine the Crown Agents' accounts for the last five years, say, and to examine the heads of departments and other officials as to whether the goods had given satisfaction both as to quality and description, their report would practically settle the matter. The *Free Press* says:—"The Hongkong Attorney-General said that the question had often been considered in Crown Colonies, and the verdict had always been that the work was satisfactorily performed by the Crown Agents." If he had said "with less trouble to the departments" he would have been more accurate. The instant a matter has passed into their hands, the colonial office is practically helpless. Suppose the articles required to be bricks or cement. A consignment is sent out of inferior quality to that required. Does the Colonial Engineer or any one else at once reject it and demand a better article? Not a bit of it. He simply says:—"The Crown Agents have sent me these articles and I must use them; I admit they are not up to muster and that I could have got better articles locally. But I really dare not reject them. Besides the delay would be too great." We know of one case in which a Chinese contractor, offered to supply any quantity of brass work to be used in erecting a new building at something under the home figure, the quality of every article to be guaranteed. But his offer could not be accepted, although the result would have been far more satisfactory. We believe cases have occurred in Hongkong where utterly worthless articles have been sent out by the Crown Agents, and in other cases, when officers have requested to be allowed to send orders direct to the manufacturers or dealers permission has been refused, although a saving to the colony might have been effected had it been granted. Although we are not in a position to condemn the Crown Agents, we certainly think a case has been made out for inquiry. In India the Finance Committee have been conducting an exhaustive inquiry as regards the spending departments, with the result they are about to recommend economies amounting in the North-West Provinces to two lakhs, and in Bombay to twenty-eight lakhs. Why not have an inquiry into our expenditures in Hongkong, and commence with the Crown Agents?

## THE INSURRECTION IN HAINAN.

Thieving in Hainan threatens to tax very severely the resources of the Kwangtung Government in its suppression. Until recently the actual position of affairs in the island was imperfectly understood by foreigners, but not long since we published how matters stand. The *N. C. Daily News* also publishes a translation from the *Peking Gazette* of the 12th October of a very lengthy memorial from His Excellency CHANG CHANG-CHUNG, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, on the

rebellion, in which he relates its origin and rise. The Viceroy's account agrees with that already given by us, and he says that "Hainan has not known a day of peace." He describes the Hakkas, CHANG says "they are industrious and energetic, fierce and clanish; wherever they go the inhabitants of the country look upon them as of another race, and violent animosities are accumulated." This is probably true, but is not the insubstantiality of the Hakkas due, in great part, to the injustice with which they have too often been treated? That they have the officials is a well known fact, and it is to be feared that the dislike is not without good cause. The Imperial rescript agrees with the Memorials' suggestion that in dealing with the Hakkas and Lis it will be necessary to discriminate between the good and the bad, to use both mercy and severity. Unfortunately for the success of this policy, the insurgents know too well, by experience, how to appease the Imperial clemency. It is due, in no small degree, to the bad faith observed to the Hakkas that the rebellion has assumed such formidable proportions. The Canton correspondent of the *Daily News* says, on the 22nd ult., there was much excitement in the City of Peking owing to rumours that the whole island of Hainan was up in arms. Much of the excitement was, he thinks, caused by continued misunderstandings between Fung, the Commander-in-Chief, and Fung, Tao-tai, the Viceroy's military secretary, who thwarts the plans of the former on every occasion. As we stated some time ago, General Fung, who is in command of 7,000 troops, with which he has been advancing upon the Li stronghold in the mountains, is urging Fung Tao-tai, who is safe at Now-chow or its vicinity, to march with his 2,000 to aid him in his design of surrounding the insurgents. But Fung, who is not a soldier, is, we are informed, afraid to venture into the interior, and as fully half of General Fung's soldiers are *hors combat* with fever and other maladies, that warrior is in a dilemma. The rebels number nearly twenty thousand strong, are armed with brass-loading rifles, and well supplied with ammunition (thanks to the commercial enterprise of some of the mandarins), and they occupy almost impregnable positions in the mountains. It would not, therefore, be astonishing if they were to assume the offensive very shortly, and in this case they would very probably become masters of the island. They have already once made the inhabitants of Kiangchow tremble for their safety, and the position of the Imperialists has not improved since then. Unless therefore the Kwangtung Government make great efforts to raise sufficient funds to carry on the war they are likely to lose all control over the island. A curious proof of the straitened condition of the Treasury is afforded by the following passage in the Viceroy's memorial:—"There being a dearth of funds, the Provincial Treasurer is ordered to advance money temporarily from any source possible, and Fung Tao-tai is requested to urge upon the inhabitants, who will benefit by the result, the necessity of raising contributions locally." General Fung has appealed to the patriotism of the Hainanese, and his appeal has only produced discontent. Whether it be that they consider the efforts made by the authorities to suppress the insurrection are inadequate and ill calculated to restore order, or whether they are really too poor to render much pecuniary assistance, we are not in a position to say. It can hardly be in this instance, as it has been in others, that they object to the presence of the soldiery as much as to that of the rebels, because of their predatory conduct. Fung's troops are reported to be very well behaved, and to be displaying much patience and endurance under very trying circumstances. However this may be, one fact is plain, namely, that the Imperial force is wholly insufficient to put down so extended an insurrection, and if CHANG CHANG-CHUNG desires to bring it to a speedy conclusion he will, without further loss of time and at any sacrifice, send another six or eight thousand men to reinforce General Fung's army. Probably, however, His Excellency hopes to effect what he sees it is exceedingly difficult to accomplish by force of arms.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 30th November.  
The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has stated that Italy fully concurs in the peaceful aims of Austria and Germany. He added that Italy will labour to prevent a European war, and is determined to maintain its friendship with England.

LONDON, 1st December.  
The state of Ireland is considered much worse, and the Times urges continued efforts in enforcing respect for the law as a means of shortening the struggle.

Admiral from Tonquin states that the Chinese frontier is infested by pirates, and that the French Agent has been attacked and the Boundary Commission captured.

LONDON, 2nd December.  
The French Ambassador in London is anxiously urging upon Lord Salisbury to give definite pledges for the British evacuation of Egypt and for the internationalisation of the Suez Canal.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 3rd inst. There were present:—  
His EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, Hon. W. H. MAHER, M.C., Hon. GEORGE PHILLIPS, Chief Justice, Hon. P. J. ACKROYD, Acting Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer, Hon. T. J. PATON, Surveyor-General, Hon. R. B. BELL, Hon. W. W. SHING, Hon. A. P. MACLEOD, Hon. J. B. LIVING.

THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING were read and confirmed.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE CANTON RIVER. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. P. Macleod, presented a paper on the subject of the obstructions in the Canton River. He stated that the river was a great source of trouble to the colony, and that it was necessary to take steps to clear it. He proposed that the Government should take possession of the river, and that they should clear it of all obstructions. He also proposed that the Government should build a new bridge across the river, and that they should improve the river banks.

THE MORTALITY IN THE CONVENT. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. P. Macleod, presented a paper on the subject of the mortality in the convent. He stated that there had been a great deal of mortality in the convent, and that it was necessary to take steps to prevent it. He proposed that the Government should take possession of the convent, and that they should improve the sanitary conditions. He also proposed that the Government should build a new convent, and that they should improve the convent grounds.

THE COMPANIES BILL. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. P. Macleod, presented a paper on the subject of the Companies Bill. He stated that the bill was a very important one, and that it was necessary to take steps to pass it. He proposed that the Government should take possession of the bill, and that they should pass it. He also proposed that the Government should build a new Companies Bill, and that they should improve the Companies Bill grounds.

THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. P. Macleod, presented a paper on the subject of the Acting Attorney-General. He stated that the Acting Attorney-General was a very important one, and that it was necessary to take steps to pass him. He proposed that the Government should take possession of the Acting Attorney-General, and that they should pass him. He also proposed that the Government should build a new Acting Attorney-General, and that they should improve the Acting Attorney-General grounds.

THE RECORD OF ORDINANCES. The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. P. Macleod, presented a paper on the subject of the Record of Ordinances. He stated that the Record of Ordinances was a very important one, and that it was necessary to take steps to pass it. He proposed that the Government should take possession of the Record of Ordinances, and that they should pass it. He also proposed that the Government should build a new Record of Ordinances, and that they should improve the Record of Ordinances grounds.

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Under Ordinance 16 of 1865, Section 18, the Chief Justice may, at any time, and from time to time, make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court. He may also make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court.

Under Ordinance 16 of 1865, Section 18, the Chief Justice may, at any time, and from time to time, make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court. He may also make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court.

Under Ordinance 16 of 1865, Section 18, the Chief Justice may, at any time, and from time to time, make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court. He may also make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court.

Under Ordinance 16 of 1865, Section 18, the Chief Justice may, at any time, and from time to time, make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court. He may also make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court.

Under Ordinance 16 of 1865, Section 18, the Chief Justice may, at any time, and from time to time, make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court. He may also make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court.

Under Ordinance 16 of 1865, Section 18, the Chief Justice may, at any time, and from time to time, make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court. He may also make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court.

Under Ordinance 16 of 1865, Section 18, the Chief Justice may, at any time, and from time to time, make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court. He may also make such rules as he may think fit for the better management of the business of the Court.

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